













The Daily Gazette.  
City of Janesville.  
Thursday Evening, July 17, 1862.  
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

The Militia Draft Bill.

This bill has passed the house, and if the President signs it, will become a law. The enlistment of the militia is limited to nine months. Slaves are to be used in the war in any capacity for which they are fitted, to be free, including their families. According to present prospects this law will be needed, before the rebellion is suppressed.

Mr. Chandler on the War.

On Wednesday night Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, made a speech on the war, giving lengthy extracts from the report of the committee on the conduct of the war on the Ball's Bluff and Bull Run battles, which attracted much interest. He related Col. Baker of the blunder at Ball's Bluff, and places it on Stone and McClellan. He further stated that the Bull Run defeat resulted from several blunders, for none of which General Scott seemed responsible. From the evidence it appeared that the Army of the Potomac, in November, numbered one hundred and ninety-five thousand men.

Modification of the Confiscation Bill.

It seems that the president threatened to veto the confiscation bill, if congress did not modify it. Rather than have no such law, congress passed a joint resolution declaring that the act first passed shall be construed to mean that real estate shall not be confiscated except during the life of the traitor; that no act committed prior to the passage of the law shall be punished under it, and that judges and members of the legislature of the rebel states, who have not taken the oath of allegiance to the confederate government, shall not be liable to punishment for acting as such officers.

Netwithstanding these modifications, the law will have an important effect by making it certain what the penalties of treason are under the civil law. But the most effective and only real remedy for the present rebellion, is an unsparring use of the laws of war. This needs no jury, judges nor lawyers to carry it into effect.

The Border State Proposition.

The members of congress from the border states cannot agree to accept Mr. Lincoln's proposition for emancipation. A majority of them reject it entirely. A minority, consisting of Messrs. Clement, of Tenn., Brown, Blair and Wiley, of Va., Noel of Missouri, Casey of Kentucky, and Fisher of Delaware, say they will ask their people to consider the proposition. Mr. White, of Indiana, has reported a bill in the house, in answer to the recommendation of the president, which authorizes the issue of five per cent. bonds to each state, equal to their number of slaves according to the census of 1860, but no compensation shall be made for the slaves of those who have held any office under the rebel government—the whole amount of bonds not to exceed \$180,000,000, for the purpose of settling the slaves beyond the limits of the United States. Why not give up this border state business and unite all energies in the prosecution of the war?

Desiring a Conference.—A few days since Col. Fitch had his brigade out on parade, in Lapeer, when a number of negroes approached him with a desire to "confer" with him. Col. F. ordered the "darkies" to form a line, single file, and remain so until further orders. After he had gotten through with the parade of his command, he ordered his men to march within three paces of the darkies, immediately in front of them, when he took out his watch and gave the negroes five minutes to clear out or take the fire of his regiment. It is said the negroes made a mile a minute.—*Memphis Argus*, June 13th.

The authority for this particular statement may not be questionable, but it is of doubtful opportunity to ask the question, "Who is responsible for the negro discussion so much censured by a portion of the press and the community?" We answer, they are the very persons who so loudly and persistently deprecate it. Ever since the war broke out, there has been a constant fear that slavery would somehow be injured in the conflict, and a constant effort to conduct the war in such a manner that the "institution" should receive no harm. Whenever a military commander has guided his policy without any reference to slavery, and proposed to receive or use anybody in the enemy's country whom he could in any way make useful in the suppression of the rebellion, a cry of a violation of the constitution and private rights has been raised, and the spectre of "abolition" paraded in all its terrors. Frequent just and wholesome proclamation was the cause of his removal from an important command; and when he and his act were defended, then the "nigger discussion" was charged upon him and his friends. When there has been any remonstrance against the military power returning a fugitive, (a duty devolving exclusively upon the civil authorities), then "the nigger" was introduced into the arena by the remonstrants themselves. When it has been desired to save the lives and health of our soldiers by the employment of blacks in the swamps of the enemy's country, then the war is waged solely

for abolition schemes and the abolitionists. When any objection is made to guarding the plantation of a secessionist and the black laborers who are at work upon it for fear they will run away, while every white male belonging to the premises is in the rebel camp fighting us, then the degradation of "nigger equality" and the evils of "nigger emigration" into the north are fearfully imminent. When confiscation bills have been opposed and defeated in congress because they embraced in their provisions the most productive and valuable property of rebels, nobody has been censured but "the abolitionists." And so the whole controversy has run. No trouble has been made except by "disunion republicans" and "negro worshippers." All advocacy of a prompt prosecution of the war and any policy which would in reality "let slavery take care of itself," let it stand or fall upon its own strength or weakness before proclamations or the advance of our armies has been, denounced as the introduction of an irritating and injurious cause of difference.

The exact and real truth in this matter is this, and nothing else.—The attempt to preserve slavery has made all the trouble, and the opponents of that policy are no more responsible for the discussion than a police officer would be for a disturbance created by a house-breaker in resisting an arrest when detected in his robbery.

Conciliating Traitors.—"The Amateurs" of the Present War.

The following is an extract from a letter published by the New York Times. It is written from McDowell's corps, July 6th. The entire reliability of the writer is vouched for: A certain Captain Mansfield is acting as provost marshal and military governor of Fredericksburg. He is a member of one of the Wisconsin regiments, and a type of General Grant. Within the last ten days he has been advised that a rebel mail was on the point of starting for Richmond from this bitterly rebellious city, and yet he said let it go. The thirteenth regiment Virginia volunteers, and first Virginia battery, (170 strong), was in Longstreet's division, and which suffered severely in the recent actions, are both from Fredericksburg, and there are but two families in that ancient city which can now claim to be loyal. (I refer, of course, to old residents, and not recent comers traveling in the wake of our army.) Within ten days, and since being advised of the rebellion before Richmond, a wagon gathering up stores, bundles, packages, &c., from house to house—clothing, lemons, oranges, sugar, medicinal stores, and other comforts, was suffered by him to collect these articles, and then leave unimpeded for Richmond. Two men were arrested, arms in hand, loaded, they being in citizens' dress, mounted, at midnight in the highway, somewhere beyond Fredericksburg, by our pickets, and brought in. The next day they were discharged, without even being required to take the oath of allegiance, and their horses, and their property, and understand that, restored to them. An officer of the Brooklyn 14th had occasion to step into and use a privy in the yard of a citizen, who met him as he came out, and accosted and insulted him outrageously, yet dare not report because he had infringed upon a general order in his strain, which provides that none shall enter a private residence or grounds without special instructions. On the strength of this enforcement, a guard was demanded and obtained to patrol in front of the residence, where one was open, armed, better escorted, and hater the worst sight of the damned Yankees.

A hospital has recently been opened at the north end of the city, in which there are over two hundred patients. This hospital is a spacious, stone building, formerly a clothing works or mill, but wholly unprotected by shade, and fronting on the dry and dusty street. Near by lives a Mrs. Owens, whose sons, to the number of three, are in the rebel service, and no doubt her heart is with them. A tree, scrubby, the inviting shade of which is sloping trees, in front, no doubt looked pleasant and attractive to the few convalescents who were able to drag their feeble, trembling limbs across the road, through the gate, up the gravel walk, where they sought to fill their canteens with the cool, clear water from the deep well within the yard. They were met by the virago owning the place and repelled with epithets worthy the habitude of Catharine Street Market. They were neither permitted to fill their canteens nor rest themselves in the shade, but were ordered to leave and keep clear of the premises. After this she was furnished by Capt. Mansfield with a guard, who was instructed to shoot these bold and daring hospital patients, plethoric with disease, riotous and jubilant with colonial and Episcopalian life, if they dared to enter upon these premises again without permission—qualified, perhaps, by saying if they could not be kept out any other way. That these things ought to be known cannot be denied; and yet it would be worth my commission to make it public and assume its responsibility myself; and yet these things are discouraging to those who have taken their lives in their hands and gone forth to fight the battles of their country and find themselves oppressed, while rebels are protected and succored by us, their property guarded by our soldiers, while their owners are in arms fighting against us. It puts me out of patience to think about it.

The Capt. Mansfield referred to, is Capt. Mansfield, of Portage City, commanding a company in the 2d regiment. The ALLEGED FRAUD IN THE ORGANIC ACT.—Mr. Waldo, of Milwaukee, writes a long letter to the Madison Journal denying the charge of a fraudulent interpolation in the act of congress authorizing the organization of the state of Wisconsin in the matter of the Rock River Canal Company. The Journal says that the substance of Mr. Waldo's letter is that a thorough investigation of the whole matter, including an examination of the original bill and other papers in the clerk's file at Washington, has shown that no such interpolation as charged was made, but that the original act passed congress in the form in which it is published, and that the charge of fraud has grown out of a blunder of the reporter of the Congressional Globe. It is added that Senator Howe is convinced that his original impression was erroneous and that no fraud in changing the organic act was perpetrated.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—The 1st Wisconsin cavalry celebrated the 4th at Cape Girardeau, Mo. Col. Daniels delivered a two-hour oration, and administered the oath of allegiance to about 1000 men and boys over 16 years of age whom he required to report to him under penalty of disloyalty.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.

From the Thirteenth Regiment.

COLUMBUS, Ky., July 12th, 1862. We are again on the banks of the "Father of Waters." A little more than a week ago we bid adieu to Moscow and its attractions, which consist chiefly in its "secessh women" and "sacred niggers," so sacred that they mustn't be touched. Union soldiers may work all day at "steambot loading," but don't touch the nigger. Speaking of the secessh females, they are a "queer breed." They subsist chiefly on the weed. Oh, Lord! how they smoke, chew, and snuff it. Some of them keep all three going at once. The Kentucky women beat the world. One grass widow at Moscow in conversation with a certain Lieutenant of the 13th, having learned of him that he was formerly from the state of New York, immediately inquired of him whether he was acquainted with Johnnie Gilbert? On being answered in the negative, she said that she thought it was very strange, since he also was from the state of New York! With a long face the Lieutenant told her that there were just two families in the state of New York that he was not acquainted with, and the "Gilberts" must have been one of them. Well, Johnnie Gilbert was a proper good boy. He used to teach school there, and wait on "Lida." Lida is a promising girl, and bids fair to make something, if she can only find Johnnie again.

The 13th has again risen to honor. We now hold Columbus. It is now written "Col. Maloney, Com'd'g the Post." The 13th have it "A Post Com'd'g the Place." The policy of the north must be changed or the "last republic" will share the fate of the "first." It must be changed before the north can fire up the patriotism of 200,000 more volunteers. The day of drizzling has come, unless our leaders come out and order the shackles to be struck from the slave, and make it a war of extermination. The idea that our Union soldiers must be worked under the melting rays of a July sun and the slaves of rebels protected is enough to call down the curse of God on any people; and unless we come out as a nation, and demand a new policy, we may rest assured that the next generation will look upon the fragments of a "ruined republic." God grant that that day may never dawn upon our "blood bought America."

Yours ever for the Union,  
STRYKER.

The Affair at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

From the Louisville Journal, July 16.

We had an interview last evening with Lieut. C. H. Blakey, adjutant of the 3d Minnesota, one of the regiments attacked at Murfreesboro on Sunday morning by Forrest's cavalry. The force at Murfreesboro, as we learn from Lieut. B., consisted of six companies of the Michigan 9th, two companies of the 4th Kentucky, nine companies of the Minnesota 3d, and four pieces of Hewitt's 1st Kentucky battery. The 9th and the cavalry were encamped on the edge of the town, and the 3d and the battery a mile and a half outside, on the Nashville pike. The forces are a part of the 23d brigade, which is commanded by Col. Hildreth, lately of the United States forces of Kentucky. General T. Crittenden assumed command of the post on Friday night.

The attack was made on Sunday morning at 4 o'clock, upon the cavalry and Michigan regiment, they being completely surprised. So large was the attacking party that the infantry could not form in line of battle, and after fighting as best they could for several hours, the Michigan regiment surrendered. Our cavalry was of no assistance whatever; not a man mounted his horse, and but one or two escaped. In the mean time a portion of the enemy had burned the railroad depot, freight house, containing commissary stores, and a large warehouse containing forage and quartermaster's stores. Having compelled the surrender of the cavalry and infantry in town, they broke for the battery. Col. Lester had been advised of the attack, and placed the battery upon a knoll a quarter of a mile from his camp, with his own regiment to support it. The rebels passed around to the north of the camp, and driving through it, burned the officers' tents and killed and wounded the guards. As they came out of the woods to make the attack, Col. Lester retreated as far as until he was within forty paces of him, when the battery was opened upon them. They were completely disorganized and retired in the greatest confusion. Upon the next charge the infantry and battery both fired and the enemy was thrown into confusion a second time.

Not relying upon a treatment a portion of the rebels went around to the rear for the purpose of attacking us in the rear as well as in front. This however was of no avail, for Col. Lester formed his men in a square, and Capt. Hewitt directed his pieces both ways.

A third attempt was made to cut the brave men to pieces, but the result was the same as before. The rebels retired for a while, Capt. Hewitt turned his pieces upon the town, shelling it in a most approved style. It is said the town was badly damaged, and at last accounts was on fire in several places.

The fighting commenced again at noon, and continued unabated until three o'clock when a flag of truce from the enemy appeared, stating that the Michigan 9th had surrendered early in the day, and demanded an unconditional surrender by the remainder of the forces. It is said that a threat was also made, that if Col. Lester did not surrender, Gen. Crittenden and Col. Dafield—who were taken out of their beds by the enemy at the outset—would be immediately shot. Col. Lester rode into town, under the protection of the flag of truce, and ascertained that he had to encounter a force of about four thousand, and that he could rely only on his own little band of men to sustain himself. His ammunition, too, had nearly given out, the battery having only sixty-five rounds of case and solid shot, and the infantry but a few rounds of cartridges left. He returned, after a consultation with Capt. Hewitt and his own officers, it was determined to surrender, which was done at about five p. m.

The only loss that we can learn among the officers is the killing of Capt. Rounds, of the Michigan Ninth. Neither the battery nor 3d Minnesota lost any officers. About twelve men of the 3d were killed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office at Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

MEMPHIS, July 14. Gen. Curtis' entire command arrived at Helena on the 11th. The army left Batesville on the 24th of June, and reached Jacksonport on the 26th. On the 2d of July it started across the country. On July 12th, when the 12th were coming down White river, they were fired on by guerrillas seven miles below Grand Glaize. The fire was returned, and the rebels fled. A contraband, taken on board the next day, says he saw nineteen dead rebels near the scene of action. On the 7th, Gen. Curtis' advance, consisting of the battalion of the 1st Indiana cavalry, the 11th Wis. and the 33d Ind., were attacked by three regiments of Texas cavalry and a large force of infantry. The federals had four mounted howitzers, which were brought to bear on the rebels with terrible effect, causing their cavalry to break in disorder, riding over their infantry, and throwing them into confusion, terminating in the utter rout of the rebels, pursued by our forces, who captured a large number of prisoners, who were afterwards paroled. After the battle, our troops buried 110 rebels in the field. Our loss was eight killed, among them Capt. Stone, of the 11th Wis., and 32 wounded. Maj. Glendon, of the 1st Ind. cavalry, was seriously injured. The rebels had no artillery, which accounts for their heavy loss as compared with ours. Notwithstanding long forced marches and short rations, Gen. Curtis' army is in good condition. When they arrived at Helena they had but three days' supplies.

DENVER, July 16. A large meeting was held last night to facilitate raising new regiments. Patriotic resolutions passed amid much disturbance. The meeting came to a premature adjournment.

NEW YORK, July 16. The British steamer Ann arrived at noon, today, in charge of Acting Master Partridge. The Ann was discovered under the guns of Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, unloading arms, guns, powder, &c., when the frigate Squacanna and gunboat Kanawa sailed into the bay, the former engaging the fort and the latter succeeded in cutting the British neutral vessel out. The crew of the Ann deserted and escaped, after attempting to sink her cargo consists of gunpowder, arms, &c.

CHICAGO, July 16. A special dispatch to the Tribune, from Memphis, says Col. Fitch's command had been ordered to leave the rebels, numbering 450, on Monday morning the 16th. The federal loss was 22 killed and wounded; rebel loss, 84 killed, wounded and missing. In another engagement on the night of the 7th, Col. Fitch captured all the enemy's camp equipment and provisions. Both fights are said to have taken place within 10 miles of Duval's Bluff, where a large force of the rebels is said to be stationed.

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK has taken upon himself the authority at once to offer a state bounty of \$50 to each recruit, and to provide an amount sufficient for that purpose, trusting to the next legislature to legalize it.

WASHINGTON, July 16. The Petersburg Express of the 11th reports the shelling of Hamilton, N. C., by federal gunboats. As the Roanoke river was high they would undoubtedly attempt to reach Weldon.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1862. Special to Chicago Tribune.—The president caused considerable indignation among the radical men by telling Messrs. Clark and Fessenden that he would veto the confiscation bill unless it should be so modified that forfeiture should only apply to real estate during the life of the traitor. Resolutions were passed and a public meeting held at which the radicals made a raid into the valley as far as Winchester. The stores and all other valuables of the army have been safely removed here by way of the Potomac and Winchester railroad. Various rumors are afloat in regard to the movements of the enemy, and it is reported here that our pickets were driven in below Winchester, last night. In anticipation of danger the telegraph office at that place has been removed over a mile from the town, near the fortifications. The friends of the south here, and at Martinsburg, are acting as if they had heard good news, and express their confidence that the rebels will make a raid into the valley as far as Winchester before many days. There seems to be a general impression here that Winchester will be the scene of a fierce battle before a week. It is rumored that Jackson, with one-half the large army which he took to Richmond so suddenly has returned, and been reinforced by the numerous guerrilla bands about the country.

WASHINGTON, July 16. The following is the bill which has passed both houses, which removes the President's objection to the confiscation bill. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, (Etc.) That the provisions of the third clause of the fifth section of an act to suppress insurrection and punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and other purposes shall be so construed as not to apply to any acts done prior to the passage thereof, nor to include any member of a state legislature or a judge of any state court who has not, in accepting or entering upon the duties of his office, taken an oath to support the constitution of the so called confederate states of America, nor shall any punishment or proceeding against him be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of offender beyond his natural life.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES. WASHINGTON, July 17. The senate, last night and this morning, confirmed the following nominations: Leopold Lotridge, deputy postmaster at La Crosse; A. H. Robinson, of Indiana, to be commissary of subsistence, with rank of captain in volunteers; Wm. D. E. Wilson, of Ohio; to be a Brigadier General of volunteers; Col. Francis I. Heron, of Iowa, to be brigadier general of volunteers.

Col. Morgan L. Smith, of the 8th regiment of Missouri, to be a Brigadier General of volunteers; Col. Chas. Craft, of the 31st Indiana regiment, to be a Brigadier General of volunteers; Col. Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa volunteers, to be a Brigadier General of volunteers; Frederick Salmon, of Wisconsin, to be a Brigadier General of volunteers; Col. Jacob Owen, of Ohio, to be a Brigadier General of volunteers; Col. J. W. Still, of Ohio, to be a Brigadier General of volunteers; Henry Connelly, of New Mexico, to be Governor of the territory of New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 17. The president has approved the confiscation act and the act supplementary thereto. The president has also approved of various other bills of a public and private character.

NEW YORK, July 17. Flour market 50c better, sales 30,000 bbls at 4.60, 4.85 super western, 4.85, 5.05 common to medium extra western. Wheat market fully 1c higher, good export demand, sales 150,000 bushels at 1.06, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 1.60, 1.65, 1.70, 1.75, 1.80, 1.85, 1.90, 1.95, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 2.60, 2.65, 2.70, 2.75, 2.80, 2.85, 2.90, 2.95, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 3.60, 3.65, 3.70, 3.75, 3.80, 3.85, 3.90, 3.95, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 4.60, 4.65, 4.70, 4.75, 4.80, 4.85, 4.90, 4.95, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 5.60, 5.65, 5.70, 5.75, 5.80, 5.85, 5.90, 5.95, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 6.60, 6.65, 6.70, 6.75, 6.80, 6.85, 6.90, 6.95, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 7.60, 7.65, 7.70, 7.75, 7.80, 7.85, 7.90, 7.95, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 8.60, 8.65, 8.70, 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A detailed illustration of a wooden barrel, likely representing a store's inventory. The barrel has several labels on its front. At the top, it says 'PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE'. Below that, 'West Milwaukee Street.' and 'JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN'. The main body of the barrel features a large label with the following text: 'MEDICINES', 'CHEMICALS', 'PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES.' Below this, there are smaller labels for 'CIGARS', 'TOBACCO', 'COFFEES', 'TEAS', 'SUGARS', 'STARCHES', 'FLOURS', 'CANNED FRUITS', 'CANNED MEATS', 'CANNED VEGETABLES', 'CANNED FISH', 'CANNED EGGS', 'CANNED MILK', 'CANNED BUTTER', 'CANNED OILS', 'CANNED SAUCES', 'CANNED DRESSINGS', 'CANNED PICKLES', 'CANNED JAMS', 'CANNED MARMALADES', 'CANNED SYRUPS', 'CANNED HONEY', 'CANNED BUTTER', 'CANNED OILS', 'CANNED SAUCES', 'CANNED DRESSINGS', 'CANNED PICKLES', 'CANNED JAMS', 'CANNED MARMALADES', 'CANNED SYRUPS', 'CANNED HONEY'.



**G. R. Curtis**  
**DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY**  
**K**EEPS on hand a full stock of all articles belonging  
to the General Drug Trade, and of the  
**Best Quality,**  
and always sells at the  
**LOWEST PRICES**  
Physicians are requested to examine quality and  
price.  
**Painting Materials,**  
a full assortment.  
**Dye Stuffs, Machine Oil and Kerosene Oil**  
best quality and low price.  
**BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE.**  
**Kerosene and Fluid Lamps and Wicks.**

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**BRUSHES AND COMBS**  
**TOILET ARTICLES & FIXINGS,**  
Hair Oils and Pomades,  
**POUR MONAIES, POCKET KNIVES, NICK**  
**[KNACKS, &c.,**  
**TOILET & COMMON SOAPS, &c.,**  
all for sale  
**CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
mar7Jawiff PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

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**NEW GOODS!**

—AT—

**WHEELLOCK'S**



JUST RECEIVED, a Splendid Assortment of

**CROCKERY,**  
consisting of several patterns of  
**White Iron Stone China,**  
the best in the New York markets, and latest styles.  
Full stock of  
**STONE CHINA, COLORED WARE, & C. WARE, EDGED WARE,  
PAINTED WARE, YELLOW and ROCHELHAM WARE, &c.**  
Also, a fine assortment of  
**FRENCH CHINA WARE,**  
Fancy and Plain, in sets and to match from. A large  
assortment of  
**GLASS WARE,**  
crushed and Cut, Plain and Fancy. Splendid lot of  
**Kerosene Lamps**  
will be sold very Low.  
**HANG LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, &c.; &c.**  
**KEROSENE LANTERNS,**  
something new. Also,  
**OIL and FLUID LANTERNS**  
good choice,  
**LAMP CHIMNEIES, SHADES, &c.**  
Fine assortment of  
**Ironing Glasses,**  
**SEA TRAYS, CASTORS and CRUETS, TABLE**

PRESIDENT K'YEE'S, RUBBER HAN-  
 DLES, NEW PATTERNS OF FORKS AND  
 SPOONS, RUBBER SPITTOONS, &C.  
 These goods were bought very low of Importers and  
 manufacturers only, and will  
 Be sold Cheap.  
 Call and see if these things are not so, at  
**WHEELOCK'S,**  
 IN STREET,  
 October 7th, 1861.

JANEVILLE, WIS.  
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**WE WILL**



**Jno. H. Boone**  
MANUFACTURER  
AND  
**DEALER,**  
WEST MILWAUKEE 8


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 we  
 sell  
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 West.

**Just Received,**  
the largest stock ever brought to  
**HIS MARKET,**  
consisting in part of  
**K, FUR, FELT, WOOL, STRAW, PANAMA**  
**HATS,**  
**cloth and Velvet Caps.**  
In short everything  
**NEW AND GOOD**  
in the line, for  
**MEN AND BOYS.**

The Hat shaped accurately to the head with the  
 the Conformatour, at the  
**HAT STORE.**  
 JOHN R. BEALE.

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**ne Douglas Memorial.**  
 THE DIPLOMA OF MEMBERSHIP of The Douglas  
 Monument Association, beautifully engraved  
 metal, about nine by twelve inches dimensions, is now  
 for distribution to the subscribers to the monu-  
 fund. To all persons forwarding to the associa-  
 ONE DOLLAR or more, will be sent.

maas, properly executed. The sum of TWO DOLLARS or thereabouts, in the form of TWO DOLLARS or thereabouts, will be furnished gratuitously, less the cost of the material, to the successful imperial state engraving of Judge Adams, No. 21 1/2 inches, published by Marsh, Rowe & Co. The sum of ONE DOLLAR will be furnished to the successful member of the Twenty Development Association, and the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to the successful member of the Board of Trustees and solicitors for contributions are both authorized by the by-laws of the organization. The by-laws and circulars containing the organization, constitution, and the appeal of the association, and the address of the association, should be directed to the Secretary of the Twenty Development Association, Chicago, Ill.

WALTER H. SCOTT, President.  
NORAD W. VOLK, Secretary.







